मध्य प्रदेश	120
महाराष्ट्र	68
उड़ीसा	122
पंजाब	62
राजस्थान	103
तमिलनाडु	74
उत्तर प्रदेश	123
पश्चिमी बंगाल	70
भारत	94

शिशु मृत्यु-दर उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे जयादा है और केरल में सबसे कम है।

(ङ) शिशु मृत्यु-दर को कम करने के लिए चलाए गए कार्यक्रमों में, पारम्परिक ढंग से जन्म कराने वाले परिचारकों (दाइयों) को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए एक प्रभावशाली कार्यक्रम, स्वास्थ्य के बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार, स्वास्थ्य जनशक्ति को प्रशिक्षित करना, जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा को बढ़ाना, बच्चों का व्यापक टीकाकरण, डायरिया संबंधी रोगों से संघर्ष करने के लिए ओरल पुनर्जलपूरण उपचार का प्रचार, स्तनपान कराने और उचित समय पर स्तनपान छुड़ाने के कार्यों में प्रगति, पोषण संबंधी रक्ताल्पता के विरुद्ध रोगनिरोधन स्कीम एवं आई सी डी एस के अन्तर्गत पूरक पोषण शामिल हैं। विशेष क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाएं भी उन राज्यों में चलाई गई हैं जहां उच्च शिशु मृत्यु-दर है।

Customs duty exemption for drugs

2027. CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the difference between customs duty rationalisation and customs duty reduction in so far as drugs are concerned;

(b) whether it is a fact that customs duty has been reduced for over 200 intermediates during the last three years without passing on the benefit to the consumers;

(c) what are the names of bulk drugs for which prices have been reduced based on customs duty reduction during the last three years;

(d) what was the price of each before duty reduction and after the duty reduction;

(e) what are the names of finished medicines for which customs duty has been exempted during the last three years and what was the price of each before exemption and after exemption; and

(f) what are the names of intermediates for which customs duty was reduced during the years 1988 and 1989 and for which drug each is used?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Duty Rationalisation is resorted to suit the indigenous production programme of the drugs. Whereas reduction in the customs duty is effected with a view to ensure availability of the bulk drugs and formulations at cheaper prices to the consumer.

(b) to (f) Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

Popularising Gobar Gas Plants on a larger scale

2028. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the outlay on non-conventional energy development ever since the formation of separate department for non-conventional energy sources;

(b) what is the annual break-up of the outlay so far;

(c) what difficulty is being faced by Government in popularising gobar gas plants on a larger scale; and

(d) whether any special emphasis is proposed to be given to involve the private sector in popularising and marketing of kits to propagate gobar gas plants in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S.